



1318.3 - Qld Stats, Mar 2010

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What's new at ABS ...

WHAT'S NEW AT ABS ...



NEWS AND EVENTS



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NEWS AND EVENTS

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Understanding Statistics

ABS has recently launched a suite of '[Understanding Statistics](#)' webpages on the ABS website. These webpages consist of a range of fact sheets, information guides, video tutorials, presentations and online courses to help you:

- find the statistics you're looking for
- understand statistical concepts and processes
- analyse, interpret and evaluate statistical information
- communicate statistical findings with tables and graphs.

Refer to the [Introduction to Statistics Online Course](#) for a comprehensive overview of statistics. Or have a look at our [Online Video Tutorials](#) and [Online Presentations](#) to find out about specific topics of interest. ABS also offers face to face [training courses](#) on a range of topics to develop skills for high quality statistical collections and statistical analysis.

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NatStats 2010 Conference



NatStats 2010 Conference

15-17 September 2010 Darling Harbour Sydney

The Australian Bureau of Statistics will be hosting another NatStats conference at the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour on 15 - 17 September 2010.

NatStats 2010 will build on the enthusiasm and passion generated by delegates at NatStats08 and aims to build stronger links with key stakeholders, strengthen the understanding of statistical issues within and across governments, and consolidate support for current and emerging statistical initiatives.

An exciting program is being developed and will address a range of issues regarding national statistics. If you would like to hear more about NatStats 2010 Conference, or have any suggestions, please email natstats@nss.gov.au.

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ABS Statistical Training Course - Valuing Australia's Environment

The course 'Valuing Australia's Environment' will be held at the ABS Queensland Office on 1 June 2010.

This one-day course provides an introduction to the notion of environmental accounts, including insight into their compilation and uses. The information contained in environmental accounts enables governments to develop environmental policies, including identifying more sustainable development pathways, priority regions and industries. It also enables monitoring of the impact of economic policies on the environment, and greater precision in the development of environmental regulations and resource management strategies.

Environmental accounts also allow others in the community, business, non-government organisations and the general public to monitor their own progress towards targets which they may have identified and funded.

This course is suitable for those seeking an introduction to environmental accounting. Both statisticians and data users with an interest in the environment may find the course valuable.

Registrations and contacts: [ABS Training: Registration and Contacts](#)

Venue: ABS Queensland Office, Level 3 - 639 Wickham St, Fortitude Valley, Queensland.

Duration: 1 day (approx. 9:00 am to 4:30 pm)

Fee: \$450.00 (inc. GST)

Date: 1 June 2010

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ABS Surveys Charter, 2010

[ABS Surveys Charter, 2010](#) (cat. no. 1008.0) was released on 5 March 2010.

This Charter specifies what you can expect when the ABS approaches you for inclusion in any of our household or business surveys. We seek to continually improve our relationship with survey participants, and would appreciate your feedback in relation to any contact you have with the ABS, and on the standards identified in this Charter in particular.

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RECENT RELEASES

[National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: Users' Guide, 2008](#)

[Microdata: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Expanded CURF, 2008](#)

[Framework for Measuring Wellbeing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2009](#)

[Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008-09](#)

[Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07](#)

[Underemployed Workers, Australia, Sep 2009](#)

[Australian Social Trends, March 2010](#)

[ABS Release Information](#)

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: Users' Guide, 2008

[National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey: Users' Guide, 2008](#) (cat. no. 4720.0) was released on 26 February 2010.

This publication contains information on the concepts and methods used in sampling, data collection and processing of the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS).

Also included are technical details and conditions of use for the Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs), a copy of the questionnaire, a comprehensive data item list and associated explanatory materials to aid understanding of the survey.

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Microdata: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Expanded CURF, 2008

[Microdata: National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, Expanded CURF, 2008](#) (cat. no. 4720.0.55.001) was released on 3 March 2010.

Microdata from the 2008 National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) is available in the form of two Expanded Confidentialised Unit Record Files (CURFs). The CURFs contain confidentialised data about each selected person and the household to which they belong. Data are available for the following topics: language and culture, social capital, life experiences, health, education, work, income and finances, housing and mobility, transport, information technology, and safety, crime and justice. The files are only available through the Remote Access

Data Laboratory (RADL) to clients who have signed a Deed of Undertaking regarding use of the information for statistical purposes. Information about the data content, technical details and conditions of use is provided in the 2008 NATSISS Users' Guide (cat. no. 4720.0).

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Framework for Measuring Wellbeing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2009

[Framework for Measuring Wellbeing: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples, 2009 \(First Issue\)](#) (cat. no. 4703.0) was released on 5 March 2010.

This publication describes a framework developed by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), in conjunction with stakeholders, to measure the wellbeing of Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples.

The framework attempts to provide a holistic approach to the mapping of statistics about the wellbeing of Indigenous Australians. It is presented as a broad level document, balanced across selected themes or 'domains'. It will be used to guide the development of ABS Indigenous statistics, by providing an organisational structure to aid the identification of data gaps and areas for statistical improvements. It will also provide a useful structure for ABS reporting and analysis of Indigenous wellbeing.

When using the framework it is recommended that the elements are used in reference to individuals rather than households. Some elements of the framework may not lend themselves to being collected in traditional statistical collections and some elements may not be able to be measured at all. This in no way means that these concepts are not important to the wellbeing of individuals and communities.

At the 'individual level', topics focus on the characteristics of a person. This relates to a wide range of areas which include: roles and responsibilities, health status, beliefs and history, educational participation and participation in governance arrangements.

The 'social, cultural, physical and economic environment' represents the immediate networks and environments of individuals. The framework attempts to identify the transactions between individuals and their environments, by grouping similar elements together into nine broad domains, which together contribute to the notion of wellbeing. While many of the variables traditionally collected about the Indigenous population are included, so too are a range of concepts and ideas that are outside the traditional statistical areas included in ABS (and other agency) statistical collections. This includes concepts and issues such as identity, customs and spirituality.

As elements within each of the domains may interact with those in other domains, the domains should not be considered as mutually exclusive of each other. The nine domains are:

- Culture, heritage and leisure
- Family, kinship and community
- Health
- Education, learning and skills
- Customary, voluntary and paid work
- Income and economic resources
- Housing, infrastructure and services
- Law and justice
- Citizenship and governance

This is a living document and while the ABS acknowledges the assistance of, and is grateful for, the input of many stakeholder organisations during and subsequent to the consultative phase of the project in 2009, we welcome further comment. Please forward your comment to ncatsis@abs.gov.au especially in relation to perceived omissions or improved terminology.

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Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008-09

Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 4530.0) was released on 18 February 2010.

This publication presents first results from the Australian Bureau of Statistics' (ABS) redesigned national Crime Victimisation Survey, conducted from July 2008 to June 2009 using the ABS Multipurpose Household Survey (MPHS). The publication includes data about victims for a selected range of personal and household offences, whether victims reported these incidents to police, characteristics of victims and characteristics of their most recent incident, and people's perceptions of safety and problems in their neighbourhood.

The 2008-09 Crime Victimisation Survey has been redesigned using a new method of collection. The 2008-09 MPHS data were collected by personal interviews by telephone or at selected dwellings. Due to differences in mode of data collection and survey questions, crime victimisation data from the 2008-09 Crime Victimisation Survey onwards is not directly comparable with data from Crime and Safety Surveys of previous years.

Some data for Queensland:

- In 2008-09, there were 100,700 people who were victims of physical assault and 147,500 who were threatened with physical assault. A further 14,000 were victims of sexual assault and 13,200 were robbed.
- An estimated 41% of physical assaults, 21.4% of sexual assaults and 42.2% of robberies were reported.
- In 2008-09, 53,900 households were broken into and break-in attempts were made at a further 42,000.
- Motor vehicle theft occurred at 12,700 households and theft from a motor vehicle at 54,200 households.
- Malicious property damage was done to 152,700 households and other theft occurred at 70,900 households.
- Similar data for other states and information on victimisation rates, reporting rates and the relative standard errors of all data items is available in the datacubes in the downloads tab of Crime Victimisation, Australia, 2008-09

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Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07

Wage and Salary Earner Statistics for Small Areas, Time Series, 2003-04 to 2006-07 (cat. no. 5673.0.55.003) was released on 12 March 2010.

This release contains estimates relating to all persons who received income from wages and salaries in the years 2003-04 to 2006-07. This represents a change from the data previously released under this catalogue number for the years 2003-04 to 2005-06. The previous series related to persons whose main (or principal) source of income was from wages and salaries. In addition, there has been a change in the definition of wage and salary income in this issue. The ABS has obtained data for the years 2003-04 to 2005-06 on the new basis to provide a time series for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07. Users should exercise caution in comparing data in this release with data in previous issues.

These data cubes contain various cross-tabulations of the characteristics of wage and salary earners such as age, sex, occupation and wage and salary income for the years 2003-04 to 2006-07. Most of the data in these tables are presented for each Statistical Local Area (SLA) and Local Government Area (LGA) in Australia. These data have been compiled from the Individual Income Tax Return Database of the Australian Taxation Office and are part of the program of the Australian Bureau of Statistics to increase the range of regional statistics available through the use

Underemployed Workers, Australia, Sep 2009

[Underemployed Workers, Australia](#), Sep 2009 (cat. no. 6265.0) was released on 23 February 2010.

Underemployed workers are defined as part-time workers who want, and are available for, more hours of work than they currently have, and full-time workers who worked part-time hours during the reference week for economic reasons. The number of underemployed workers are an important component of underutilised labour resources in the economy, along with the number of unemployed and some people with marginal attachment to the labour force.

This publication presents information about the characteristics of underemployed workers aged 15 years and over. For time series information on the number of underemployed workers, users are advised to use the quarterly Labour Force Survey estimates. Trend and seasonally adjusted estimates are released quarterly in Australian Labour Market Statistics (cat. no. 6105.0), tables 4.1 to 4.4.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Underemployed Workers Survey conducted throughout Australia in September 2009 as a supplement to the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS). A range of information is presented on underemployed workers including the number of hours usually worked, number of preferred hours, steps taken to find work with more hours and difficulties finding work with more hours.

Some data for Queensland:

- At September 2009 there were 1,619,300 employed full-time workers (1,041,100 males and 578,200 females) and 622,800 part-time workers (171,000 males and 451,800 females).
- The total number of underemployed workers (who wanted more hours and were available to start within 4 weeks) was 168,400 - 70,400 males and 98,000 females.
- Underemployed females outnumbered underemployed males principally because there were more part-time female workers (451,800) than part-time male workers (171,000).
- The proportion of part-time workers who were underemployed was 30% for males and 21% for females.
- A larger proportion of part-time male workers (33%) would prefer to work more hours than part-time female workers (23%) and a larger proportion of part-time male workers were actively looking for work with more hours or were available to start within 4 weeks (94% of those who wanted more hours) than female part-time workers (92% of those who wanted more hours).

Australian Social Trends, March 2010

[Australian Social Trends](#), March 2010 (cat. no. 4102.0) was released on 16 March 2010.

The publication draws together a wide range of statistics from the ABS and other official sources to provide a picture of Australian society and how it is changing over time.

The latest edition features five articles:

- The labour market during recent economic downturns - The recent global financial crisis triggered a period of slowing economic growth in Australia. This article looks at how the labour market was affected during this time and compares this to previous economic downturns.

- Health and socioeconomic disadvantage - Previous analysis has shown that disadvantaged Australians have higher levels of disease risk factors and lower use of preventative health services than those who experience socioeconomic advantage. This article examines differences in indicators of health among Australians according to the relative level of socioeconomic disadvantage of where they live.
- Are young people learning or earning? - Increasing education participation and improving transition to work outcomes for young Australians are key objectives of the Council of Australian Governments 2009 National Partnership Agreement on Youth Attainment. This article looks at the levels of engagement of young people in study and work including the transitions of recent school leavers.
- Income support among people of working age - In contrast to earlier decades, the period since 1996 has seen a fall in the number of working age people receiving income support. This article examines the changes that have driven the decline and profiles the recipients of income support.
- Repeat imprisonment - The imprisonment rate has increased steadily over the last decade. This article looks at prisoners who have been released from prison and then re-imprisoned within 10 years of their release.

The publication shows that:

- In Queensland, 22% of young people aged 15-24 years were not fully engaged (in either study or work). This was above the national average of 19%.
- Within 10 years of release, 42% of prisoners in Queensland were re-imprisoned. This was one of the highest rates in Australia and above the national average of 39%.

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ABS Release Information

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the release details for all statistical products expected to be released in the coming six months.

The web page 'Release Advice for ABS Publications for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

For further information please access the following link [Release Advice for ABS Publications for the Next Six Months](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to Previous Releases, Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months and Main Economic Indicator Releases.

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DISCUSSION PAPERS

[Discussion Paper: Census of Population and Housing - ABS Views on 2011 Census Output Geography, November 2009](#)

[Research Paper: Linking Census Records to Death Registrations, March 2010](#)

[Assessing impact on policy of ABS products-based data, March 2010](#)

Discussion Paper: Census of Population and Housing - ABS Views on 2011 Census Output Geography, November 2009

[Discussion Paper: Census of Population and Housing - ABS Views on 2011 Census Output Geography, November 2009](#) (cat. no. 2911.0.55.002) was released on 9 March 2010.

This publication announces plans for the implementation of the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for the 2011 Census of Population and Housing. The Australian Bureau of Statistics is to replace the Australian Statistical Geographical Classification (ASGC) with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) commencing in 2011. The Census of Population and Housing is a key source of high quality statistical data for small geographic areas. The move to the new classification will lead to improvements in the quality of small area time series data from the Census and will enable better comparison between Census and other data sources that adopt the new geographic classification.

The purpose of this paper is to:

- inform census users of the geographical areas for which data from the 2011 Census will be available, and
- seek user views on the range of products that will be available for the various levels of the ASGS.

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Research Paper: Linking Census Records to Death Registrations, March 2010

[Research Paper: Linking Census Records to Death Registrations, March 2010](#) (cat. no. 1351.0.55.030) was released on 11 March 2010.

In order to gain a better understanding of the extent of Indigenous identification in mortality data, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) linked 2006 Census data to death registrations to compare the reported Indigenous status from each dataset. Data linking was conducted by authorised ABS officers during the Census processing period when name and address were available to be used as linking variables. After Census processing, all Census names and addresses held by the ABS were destroyed. This data linking project is referred to as the Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, which forms part of the broader Census Data Enhancement project.

This paper builds on other papers already released about the Indigenous Mortality Quality Study, by elaborating on the probabilistic data linking methodology used to link the Census and death records. An evaluation of the linkage is also provided.

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Assessing impact on policy of ABS products-based data, March 2010

[Assessing impact on policy of ABS products-based data, March 2010](#) (cat. no. 1254.0.55.002) was released on 5 March 2010.

As part of the ABS on-going commitment to the review and development of statistical standards, the ABS is currently assessing the impact on policy of ABS products-based data.

Classifications provide structured frameworks to support systematic data collection, collation, manipulation, dissemination, and statistical analysis. Product classifications relate to physical goods, and in some cases, services. The ABS currently uses a range of product classifications which are each designed to meet specific objectives.

This Discussion Paper seeks public comment on the suitability of the product classifications used by the ABS, and the resulting usefulness and relevance of published product-based data.

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NEWSLETTERS

[Labour Statistics News, February 2010](#)

[CURF Microdata News, February 2010](#)

[Innovation and Technology Update, February 2010](#)

[Demography News, March 2010](#)

[Methodological News, March 2010](#)

Labour Statistics News, February 2010

[Labour Statistics News, February 2010](#) (cat. no. 6106.0) was released on 25 February 2010.

Labour Statistics News is published twice yearly by the Labour Market Statistics National Statistical Centre.

It provides information about the latest in labour market statistics including:

- Outlining recent developments and survey reviews
- Informing and seeking feedback on current projects
- Providing analysis and articles on labour-related issues
- Providing information on how to find, use and interpret ABS labour market statistics
- Providing useful contacts within the labour market area of the ABS
- Highlighting significant releases of ABS labour market data or analysis and
- Advertising upcoming statistical training in labour market statistics.

Labour Statistics News aims to reach a wide range of users to inform and engage with the community on labour market issues and statistical developments.

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CURF Microdata News, February 2010

[CURF Microdata News, February 2010](#) (cat. no. 1104.0) was released on 26 February 2010.

CURF Microdata News is a quarterly newsletter created by the Microdata Access Strategies Section at the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). CURF Microdata News is aimed at informing new and current Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) Microdata users about issues and developments in the access to, and use of, CURF Microdata. The newsletter periodically covers topics such as available and forthcoming microdata releases, terms and conditions of access, responsible access to microdata and best practice tips, pricing, microdata research outputs,

frequently asked questions, and information about applying for ABS CURF microdata.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the CURF Microdata pages on the ABS web site for relevant up-to-date information about each of these matters.

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Innovation and Technology Update, February 2010

[Innovation and Technology Update](#), February 2010 (cat. no. 8101.0) was released on 26 February 2010.

This half-yearly electronic newsletter is published by the Innovation and Technology National Statistical Centre to inform internal and external stakeholders of recent and upcoming developments on Information and Communication Technology, Innovation and Research and Development statistics.

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Demography News, March 2010

[Demography News](#), March 2010 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released on 3 March 2010.

Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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Methodological News, March 2010

[Methodological News](#), March 2010 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released on 10 March 2010.

The Methodological News is a quarterly information bulletin from the Methodology and Data Management Division. The newsletter features articles and developments in relation to work done with the division. Features in this issue include: household survey framework developments, a new strategy for employment size in business survey frames, the challenges in design of a wheat use survey, small area estimation techniques and the NatStats 2010 conference.

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Population



POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)

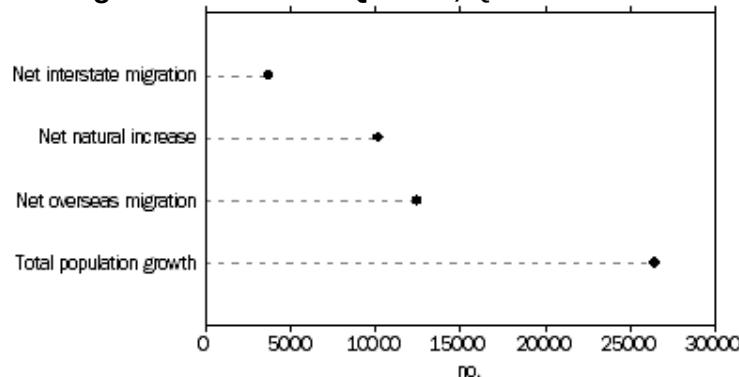
[Regional population growth, Queensland](#)

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,406,800 at 30 June 2009, an increase of 112,900 (2.6%) since 30 June 2008. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 June 2009.

Between the March 2009 quarter and the June 2009 quarter, 47% (12,500 persons) of the total population increase of 26,400 persons was due to net overseas migration, 39% (10,200 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 14% (3,800 persons) was attributable to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - June 2009 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June 2008, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,293,900 persons. The south east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008

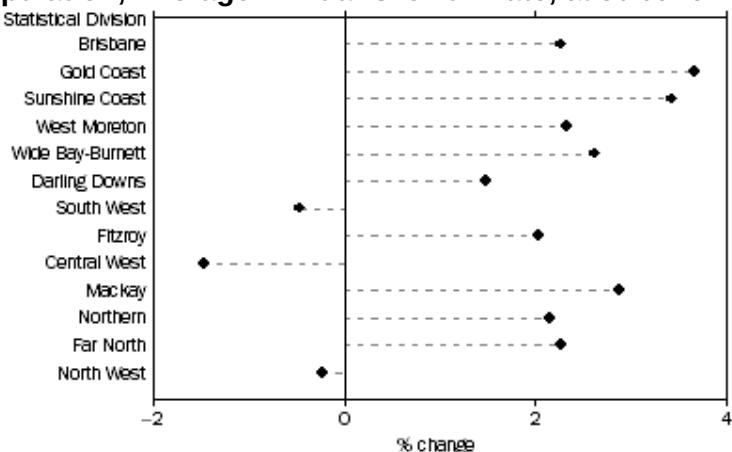
Statistical division	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000	2008 '000
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 945.6
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	497.8
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	312.8
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	90.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.0
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	231.6
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	214.8
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	167.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	220.7
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.1
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
Queensland	3 628.9	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 293.9

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, revised for 2007 and preliminary for 2008. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the seven years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2008 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.2%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2008



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

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JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May

2008.

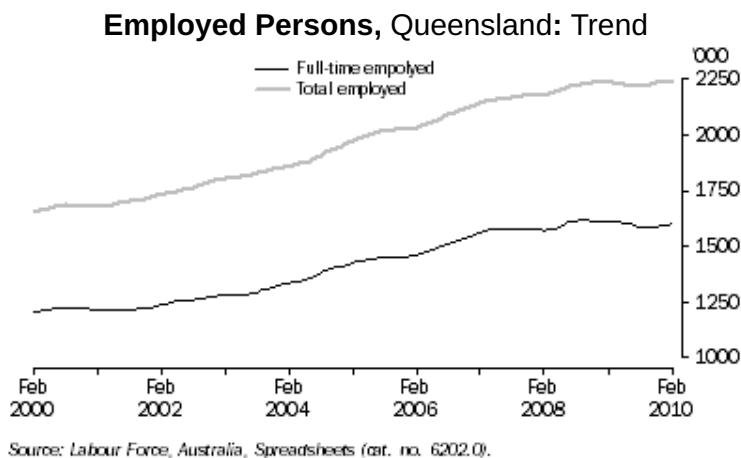


Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey will be reinstated for the November 2009 reference period.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In February 2010, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose 0.2% to 2,243,200 persons, the seventh monthly rise following five consecutive monthly decreases. Full-time employed persons (1,598,700) accounted for 71% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.

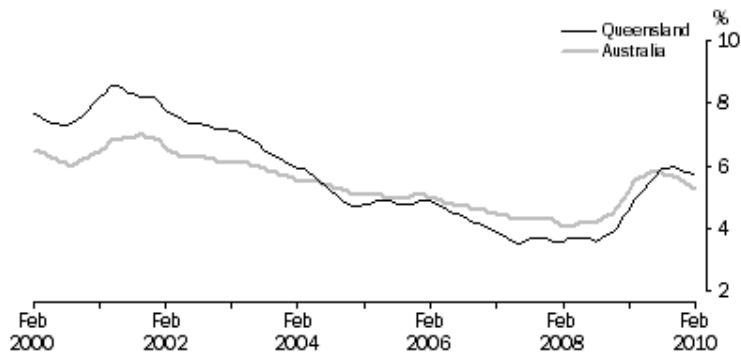


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UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for February 2010 was 134,900 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 5.7%. In trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has fallen or been steady for the last four months. The unemployment rate was 3.6% in August 2008. This was followed by fourteen consecutive months in which the rate increased or stayed the same. The Queensland rate has been higher than the national unemployment rate for the last seven months.

Unemployment Rate(a): Trend

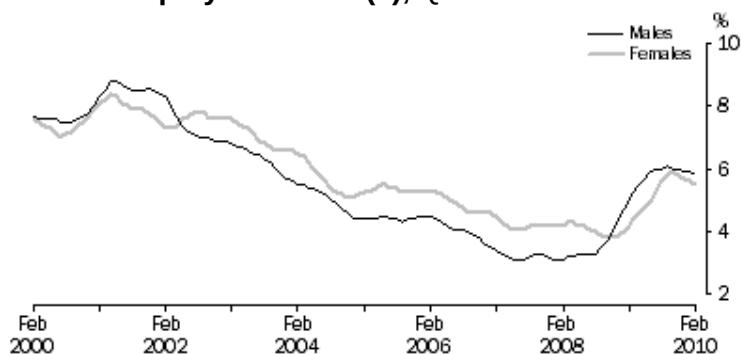


(a) Series break at April 2001.

Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets* (cat. no. 6202.0).

In Queensland in February 2010, the trend male unemployment rate was 5.8% and the female trend unemployment rate was 5.5%. Since November 2008, female unemployment rates have been lower than male unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Series break at April 2001.

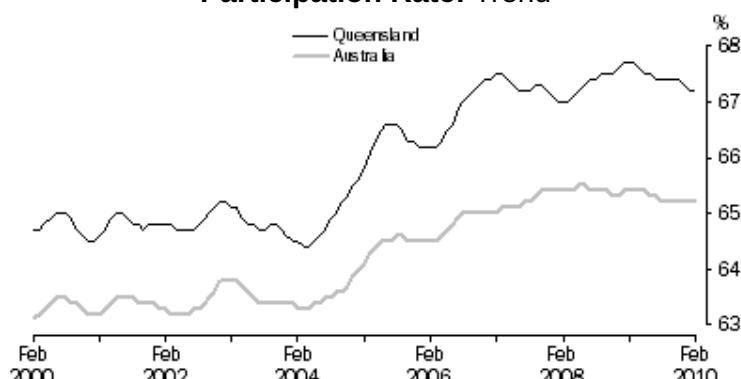
Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets* (cat. no. 6202.0).

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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in February 2010 was unchanged at 67.2%. This rate is 2.4 percentage points higher than in February 2000. Queensland has recorded equal to or higher participation rates than the national average since September 1988.

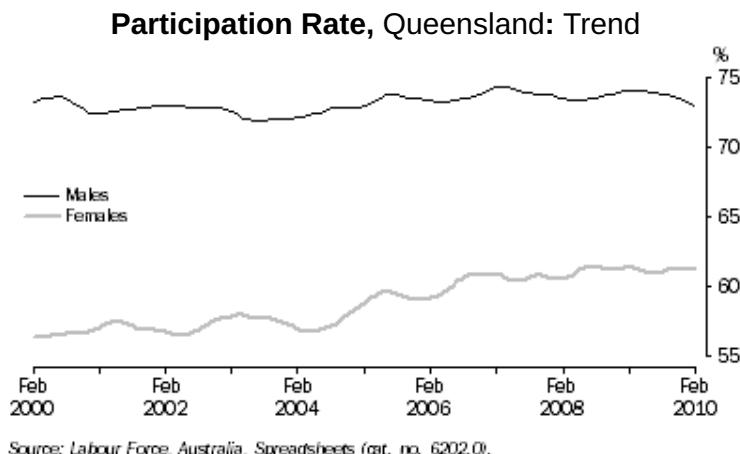
Participation Rate: Trend



Source: *Labour Force, Australia, Spreadsheets* (cat. no. 6202.0).

For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006 and recorded 61.3% in February 2010. This is a 4.9 percentage points increase over the female

participation rate recorded in February 2000. The male participation rate in February 2010 was 73.1% which was 0.2 percentage points lower than the rate recorded for February 2000.



Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

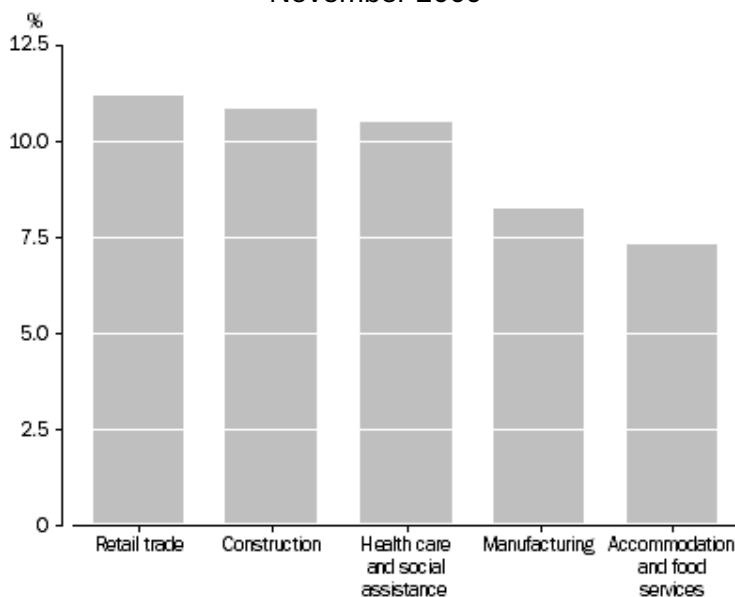
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,217,500 employed persons in Queensland in November 2009. The five industries with the highest number of employed persons were Retail trade (247,000); Construction (239,600); Health care and social assistance (231,700); Manufacturing (183,000) and Accommodation and food services (162,000). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Electricity, gas, water and waste services (27,600); Information, media and telecommunications (30,100); and Arts and recreation services (37,500).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost one half (48%) of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - November 2009



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year November 2008 to November 2009, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Wholesale trade industry (26%). In the same period, Information media and telecommunications had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 17%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared with the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



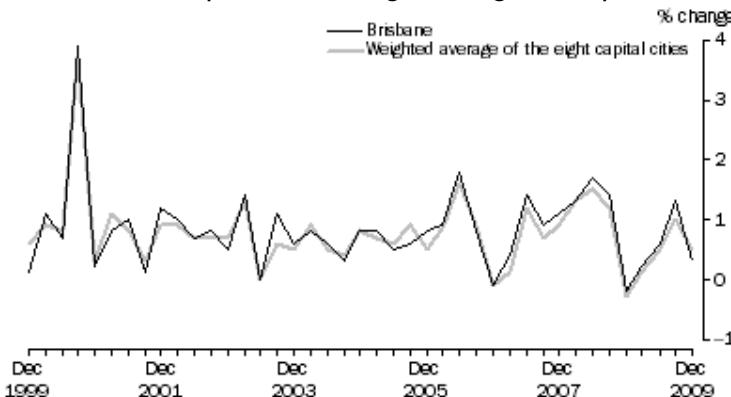
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 2.5% in the 12 months to December quarter 2009 compared with a 2.1% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Darwin recorded the highest increase of any capital city (3.0%). Hobart recorded the second highest rise (2.6%) and Brisbane recorded the third highest rise (2.5%).

Between the September quarter 2009 and the December quarter 2009 the Brisbane CPI increased by 0.3% compared with an increase of 0.5% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

Consumer Price Index, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



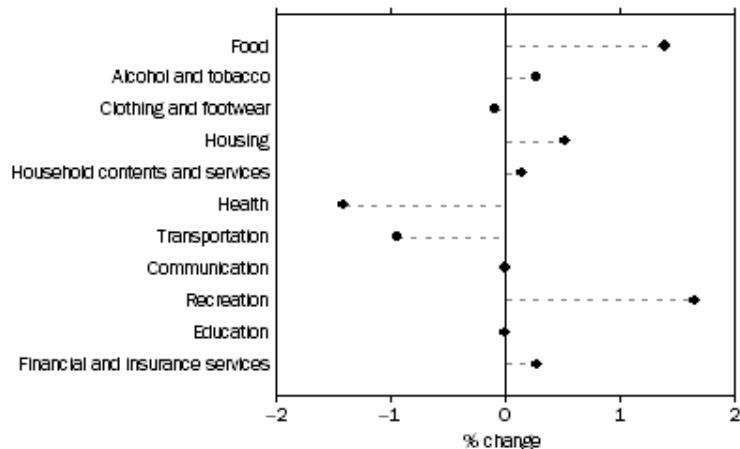
(a) The 2000-01 data were affected by the introduction of The New Tax System, in particular, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2000.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

In the December 2009 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Recreation (1.6%) and Food (1.4%).

Over the same period, decreases were recorded for Health (-1.4%), Transportation (-0.9%) and Clothing and footwear (-0.1%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - September 2009 quarter



Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0).

For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Production



PRODUCTION

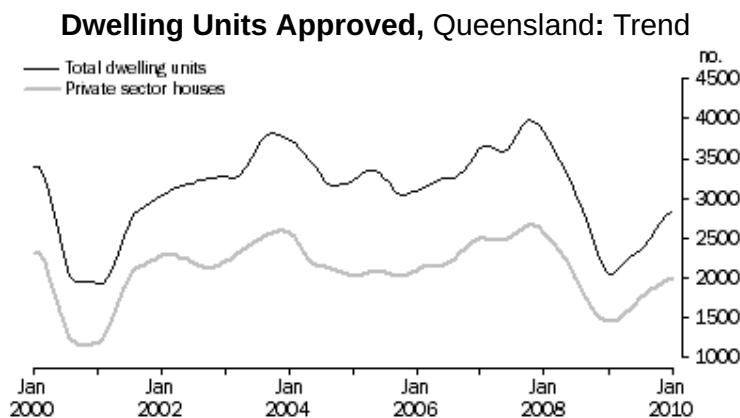
[Building approvals](#)

[Building activity](#)

[Engineering construction](#)

BUILDING APPROVALS

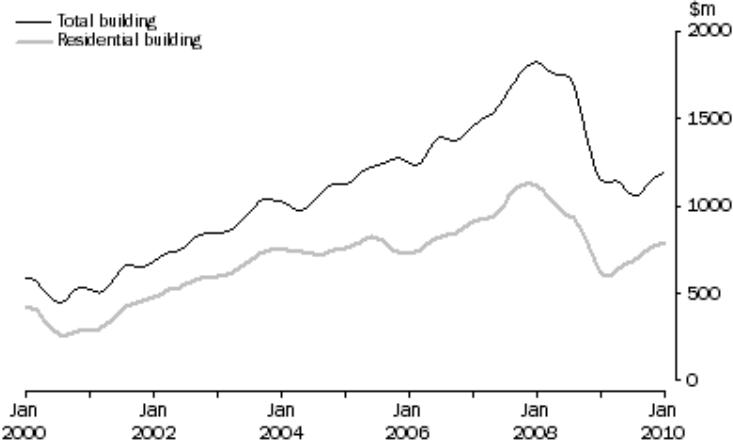
In January 2010, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,838. This was an increase of 1.6% from the previous month, the eleventh monthly increase following fifteen consecutive monthly falls. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,993 approvals which represents 70% of total dwelling units approved.



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat no. 8731.0).

In January 2010, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$1,189 million, a 0.8% increase from the previous month and a 3.4% increase from January 2009. Residential buildings accounted for 57% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Queensland: Trend



Source: *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0).

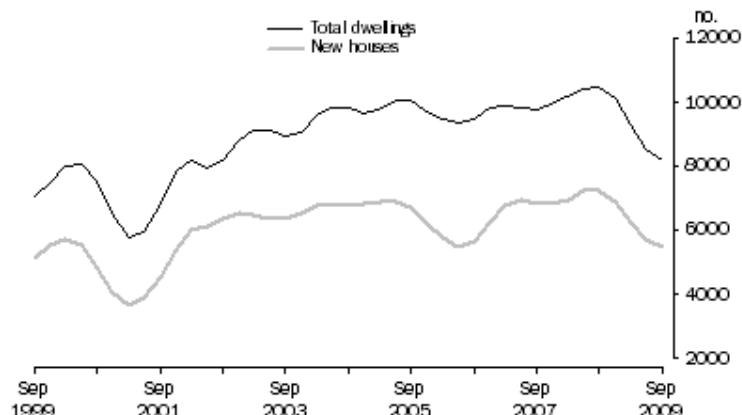
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the September 2009 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 8,150. This was a decrease of 4.5% from the June 2009 quarter. There were 5,468 new houses completed during the September 2009 quarter which represents 67% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend

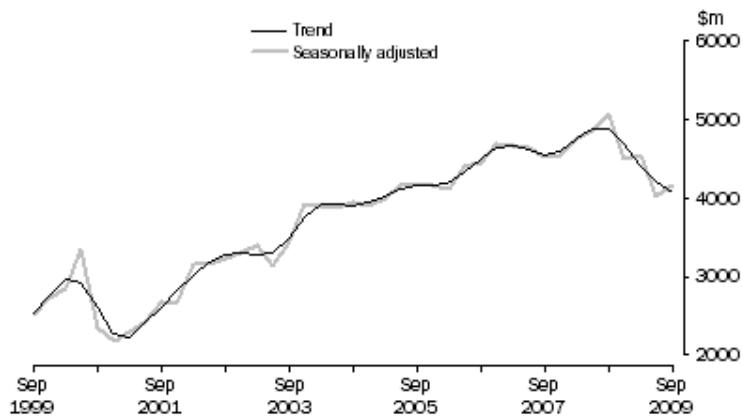


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the September 2009 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$4,081 million. This was a decrease of 16% from the September 2008 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

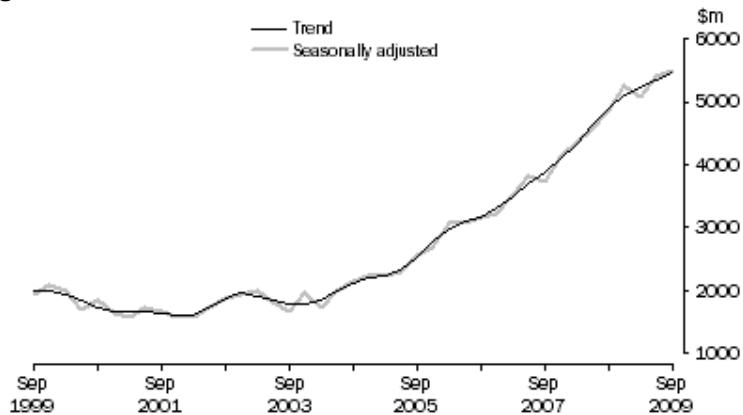
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the June 2009 and September 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 2.0% to \$5,465 million. This continues the period of strong growth since September 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: *Engineering Construction Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

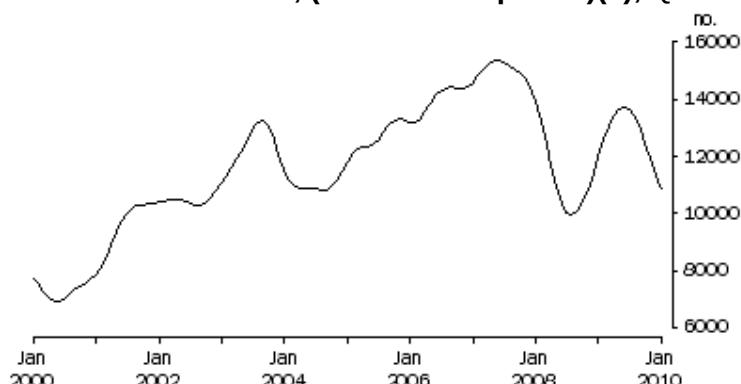


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased to 10,798 (down 4.6%) from December 2009 to January 2010, the seventh monthly decrease after ten consecutive monthly increases.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by 3.3% to \$3,045 million, from December 2009 to January 2010. Over the year to January 2010, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed an decrease of 4.2%.

Since January 2000, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$125,800 to \$280,300.

In January 2010, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$284,400) increased 0.7% from the previous month. The January 2010 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$279,500) decreased 0.9% from the previous month.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



(a) Excludes alterations and additions. Includes refinancing.

Source: *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0).

Further information on this topic is available in *Housing Finance, Australia* (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Incomes



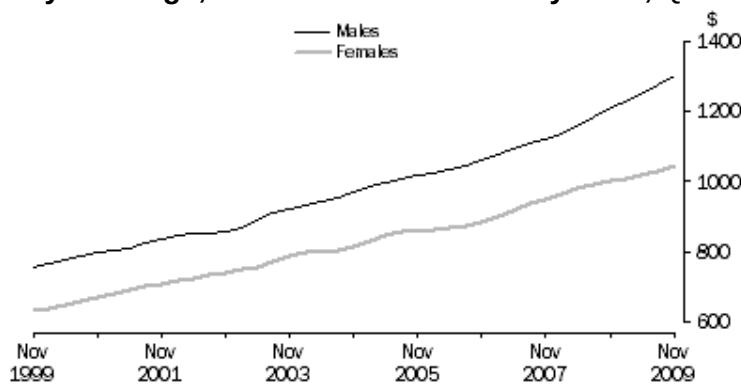
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 6.6% to \$1,208.70 in the 12 months to November 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.6% (up to \$1,223.30).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 7.6% for males and 4.0% for females over the 12 months to November 2009. The November 2009 female estimate of \$1,044.10 was 80% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,301.00.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: *Average Weekly Earnings, Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

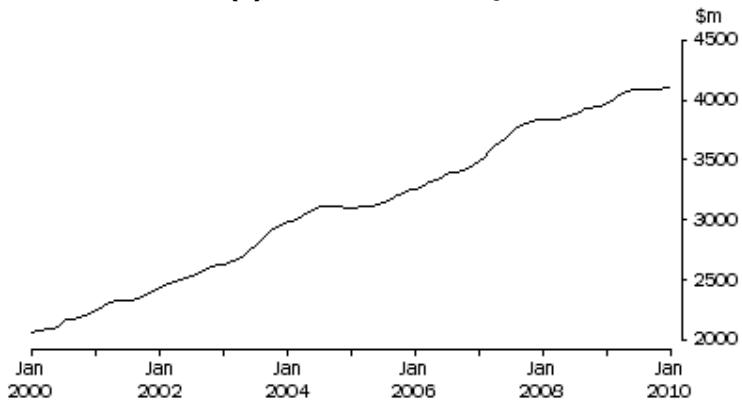
[New motor vehicle sales](#)

[Private new capital expenditure](#)

RETAIL TRADE

The January 2010 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,097 million, an increase of less than 0.1% from December 2009. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in January 2010, at 41%, followed by Household goods retailing, at 18%. Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services accounted for 12% of total retail turnover.

Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

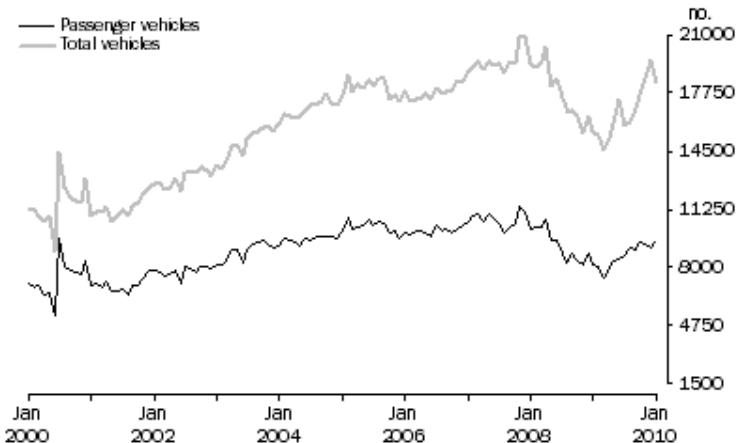
The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

In seasonally adjusted terms, 9,522 new passenger vehicles and 18,341 new vehicles in total were sold in Queensland in January 2010. Corresponding sales for Australia were 48,762 and 86,636. When comparing January 2010 with December 2009, Queensland recorded an increase of 4.9% in passenger vehicle sales. Total new vehicle sales decreased by 6.3% over the same period.

In January 2000, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 63% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By January 2010, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 52%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Queensland: Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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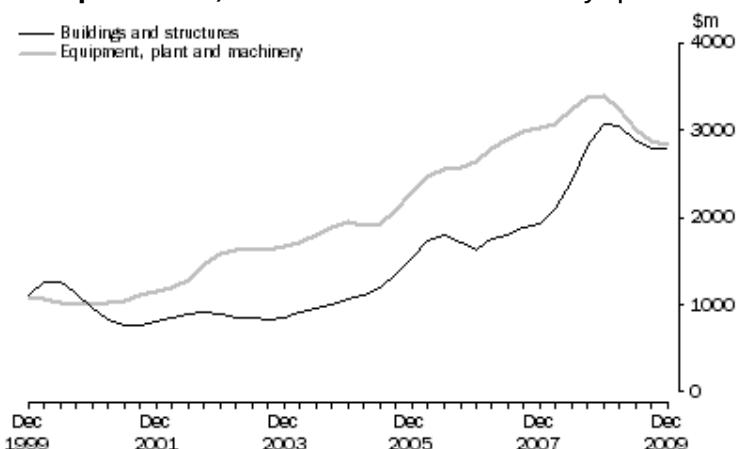
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the September 2009 and the December 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 0.9% to \$5,601 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 1.6% to \$2,824 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased less than 0.1 % to \$2,777 million.

Comparing the December 2009 quarter with the December 2008 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure decreased by 13%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 17% and expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 9.4%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland: Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Tourist Accommodation

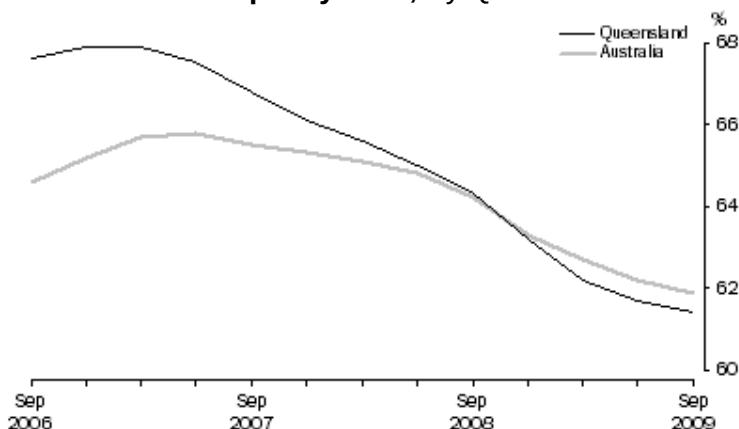


TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the September 2009 quarter, there were 1,143 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,612 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 61.4%, slightly lower than the national average (61.9%).

Room Occupancy Rate, By Quarter: Trend



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland* (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001).

In the September 2009 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.8 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.7 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.3 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms was \$498 million in the September 2009 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

Interstate Trade

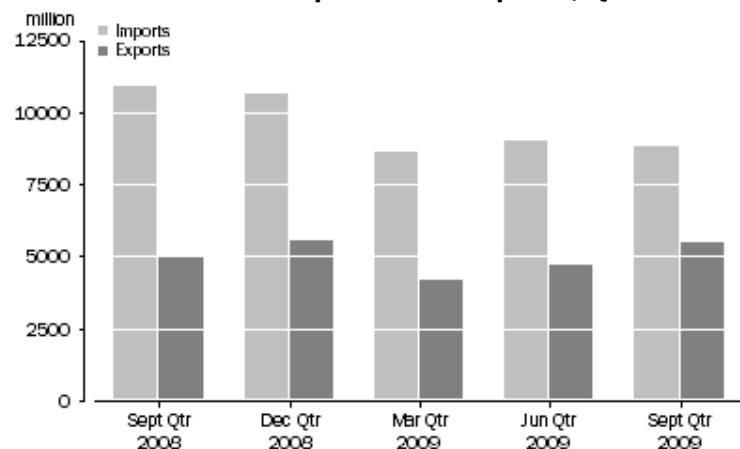


INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the September quarter 2009 was \$8,825 million, a 2% decrease from the previous quarter. The value of interstate exports in the September quarter 2009 was \$5,490 million, a 16% increase from the previous quarter.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports, Queensland



Source: Interstate Trade, Queensland (cat. no. 8502.3)

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the sixth quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This publication is released quarterly.

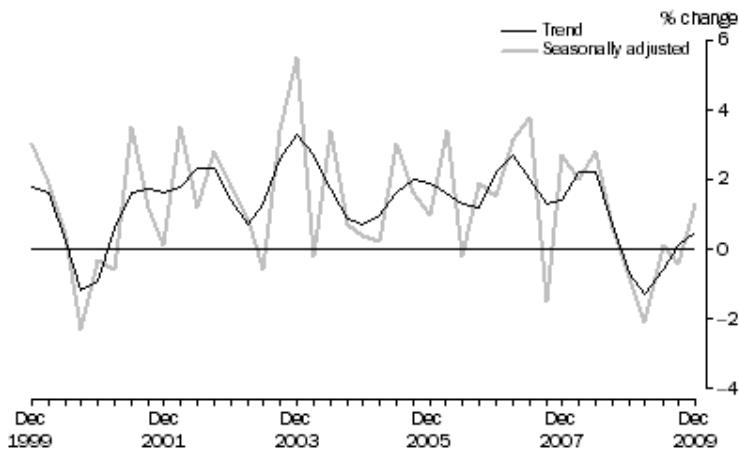
State Accounts



STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's December quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$61,619 million, a \$281 million (0.5%) increase from the September quarter 2009. Australia's Domestic Final Demand increased 1.4% over the same period, to \$316,876 million.

State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures - Percentage change from previous quarter: Queensland



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland, 2008-09

Data for this article were taken from Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09, which presents statistics on household computer or Internet access, use of the Internet, type of Internet access, use of the Internet by children and use of mobile phones by children.

[Index of previous articles](#)

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

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March	Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland, 2008-09
February	Deaths, Queensland, 2008
January	Births, Queensland, 2008
2009	
December	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008
October	Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008
September	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08
August	Environmental Issues and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08

July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08
February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007
June	Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007
	Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
2007	
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release
September	Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006
	Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05
	Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

Household Use of Information Technology in Queensland,

2008-09 (Feature Article)



HOUSEHOLD USE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY IN QUEENSLAND, 2008-09

Introduction

Household computer or Internet access

Type of Internet access

Use of the Internet by persons aged 15 years or over in Queensland

 Location of Internet use

 Purpose of any Internet use at home

 Other selected aspects of Internet use

Use of the Internet by children aged 5-14 years in Queensland

 Location of access

 Types of Internet activities

 Time spent on the Internet

 Internet safety and security

Use of mobile phones by children aged 5-14 years in Queensland

INTRODUCTION

This article presents results from the publication Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0) which was released on 16 December 2009.

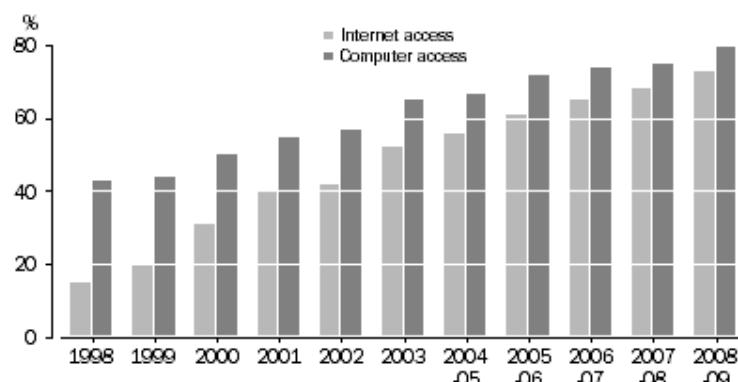
The publication combines data from two surveys. The Multipurpose Household Survey for 2008-09 produced household use of information technology data and the Children's Participation in Cultural and Leisure Activities Survey for April 2009 which reported on use of the Internet and mobile phones by children.

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HOUSEHOLD COMPUTER OR INTERNET ACCESS

The proportion of Queensland households with access to a home computer has grown from 43% in 1998 to 80% of households in 2008-09. The proportion of Queensland households with Internet access has grown from 15% in 1998 to 73% in 2008-09.

Proportion of All Households with Internet Access or Computer Access, Queensland

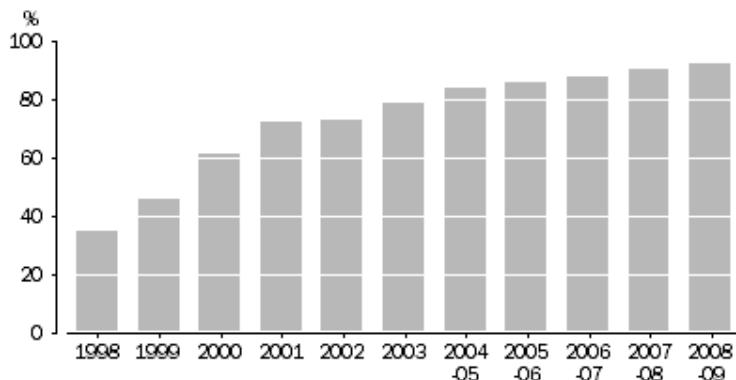


Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

In Queensland in 2008-09, an estimated 20% of households were without access to a home computer and 27% of households without Internet access.

As use of the Internet has become more popular and integrated into daily life, the proportion of households in Queensland that have access to a home computer and also have Internet access has grown from 35% in 1998 to 92% in 2008-09.

Proportion of Computer Access Households with Internet Access, Queensland



Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

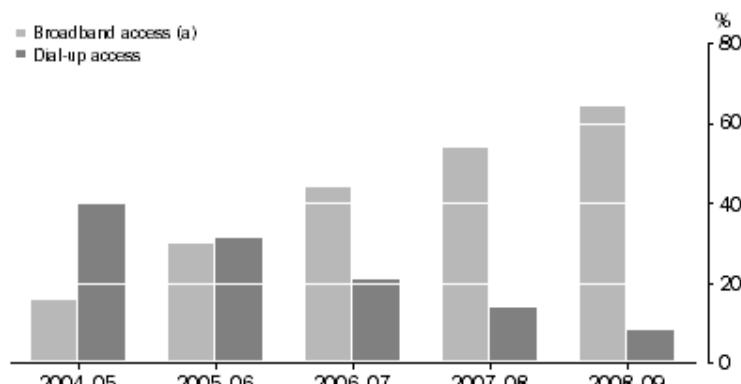
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TYPE OF INTERNET ACCESS

In 2008-09, there were 1,182,000 households in Queensland with an internet connection. Of these households, 87% (1,031,000 households) had a broadband connection, which was an 18% increase from the previous year (872,000 households). Dial-up only connection was reported by 11% of households with an internet connection, and 2% of households did not know their type of internet connection.

The uptake of broadband connections to households in Queensland is increasing at a faster rate than the decline in dial-up connections as new users choose broadband over dial-up and existing users change from dial-up to broadband connection. In 2004-05, of the 1,532,000 households in Queensland, 40% (619,000) had dial-up connection and 16% had broadband (239,000). By 2008-09, dial-up connections had decreased to 8% (136,000 households) and broadband connections increased to 64% (1,031,000 households).

Proportion of All Households with Broadband or Dial-up Internet Connection, Queensland



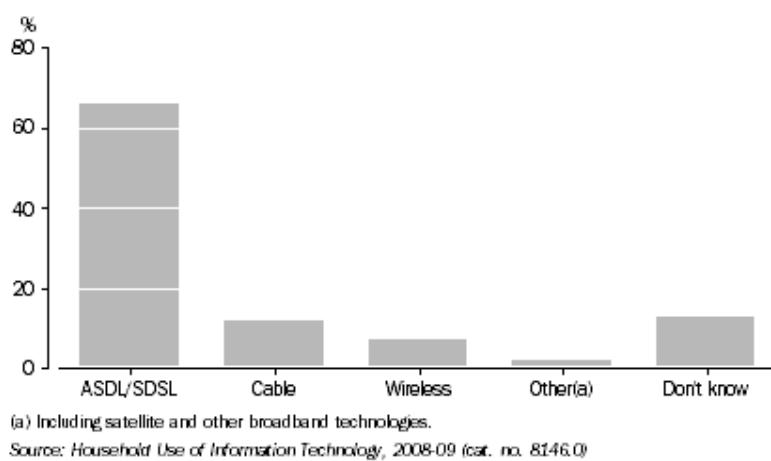
(a) Including households with both broadband and dial-up access.

Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

In 2008-09, of the 2,303,000 persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland who accessed the Internet at home, 89% of these persons accessed the internet by broadband connection, 9% by dial-up, and 1% were not sure of the kind of connection used.

There are several types of broadband connections which subscribers may use. Of the 1,031,000 households in Queensland with broadband connection, 66% were connected using a digital subscriber line (ADSL/SDSL). For the remaining households, 12 % were connected by cable, 7% had a wireless connection, and 2% of households were connected by other types of broadband connection (including satellite and other broadband technologies). More than one in eight (13%) were unable to report the type of broadband connection to the household.

Proportion of Households with Broadband Connection: Type of Connection - Queensland - 2008-09



User familiarity with the speed of their broadband connection was relatively low. Of the 2,293,000 persons in Queensland aged 15 years and over with broadband access at home, only 27% knew the speed of their connection.

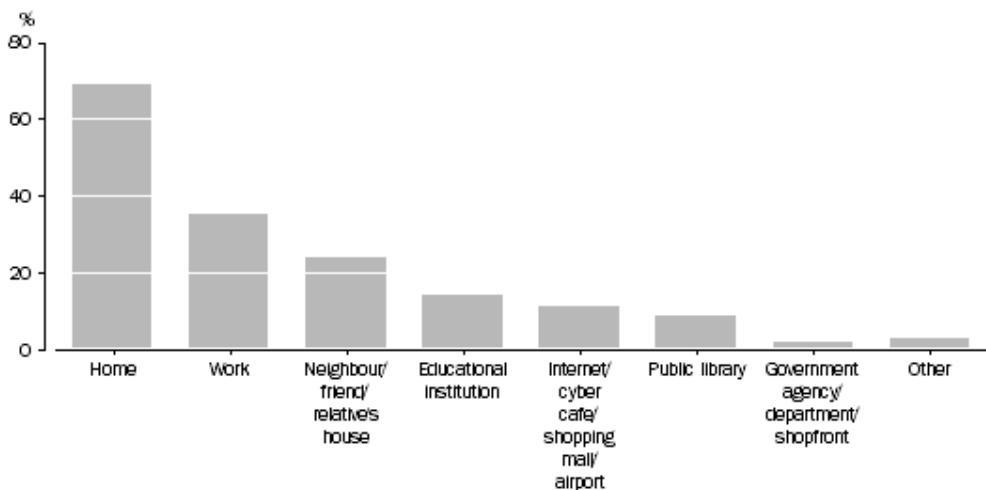
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USE OF THE INTERNET BY PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR OVER IN QUEENSLAND

Location of Internet Use

During 2008-09, nearly three quarters (74% or 2,476,000) of all persons aged 15 years or over in Queensland accessed the Internet from at least one location in the previous 12 months. Of those persons who accessed the Internet, home was the most common location for more than two thirds (69%). Work (35%) and a neighbour's, friend's or relative's house (24%) were reported as the next most common locations for accessing the Internet. Other access locations were at an educational institution (14%), at an Internet or cyber cafe, shopping mall or airport (11%), at a public library (9%), at a government agency, department or shopfront (2%), and elsewhere (2%).

Proportion of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Accessing the Internet: Locations of Access to the Internet - Queensland - 2008-09



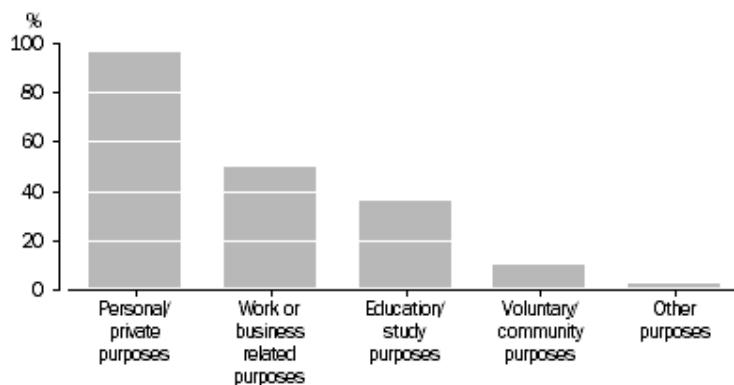
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

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Purpose of Any Internet Use at Home

In Queensland in 2008-09, personal or private related purposes was the most commonly reported use of the Internet at home for persons aged 15 years and over, representing 97% of persons using the Internet at home. Work or business related purposes was the next most common use (50%), followed by educational or study purposes (36%), voluntary or community purposes (10%), and other purposes (2%).

Proportion of Persons Aged 15 Years and Over Accessing the Internet: Purpose of Any Internet Use - Queensland - 2008-09



Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

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Other Selected Aspects of Internet Use

In 2008-09, there were 2,301,000 persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland who accessed the Internet at home, who also stated their frequency of access. For 58% of these persons, their frequency of use was every day, 36% reported at least weekly use, and 6% at least monthly.

In 2008-09, of the 2,471,000 persons aged 15 years and over in Queensland who accessed the Internet at any site, 67% used the Internet to purchase goods or services for private purposes, and 33% did not use the Internet to purchase goods or services.

Of the 824,000 persons aged 15 years and over who did not use the Internet to purchase or order goods or services, 39% reported the main reason as being they had no need, 20% preferred to

shop in person, 16% had security concerns, 13% did not have a credit card, 6% had privacy or trust concerns, and 6% had other reasons.

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USE OF THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS IN QUEENSLAND

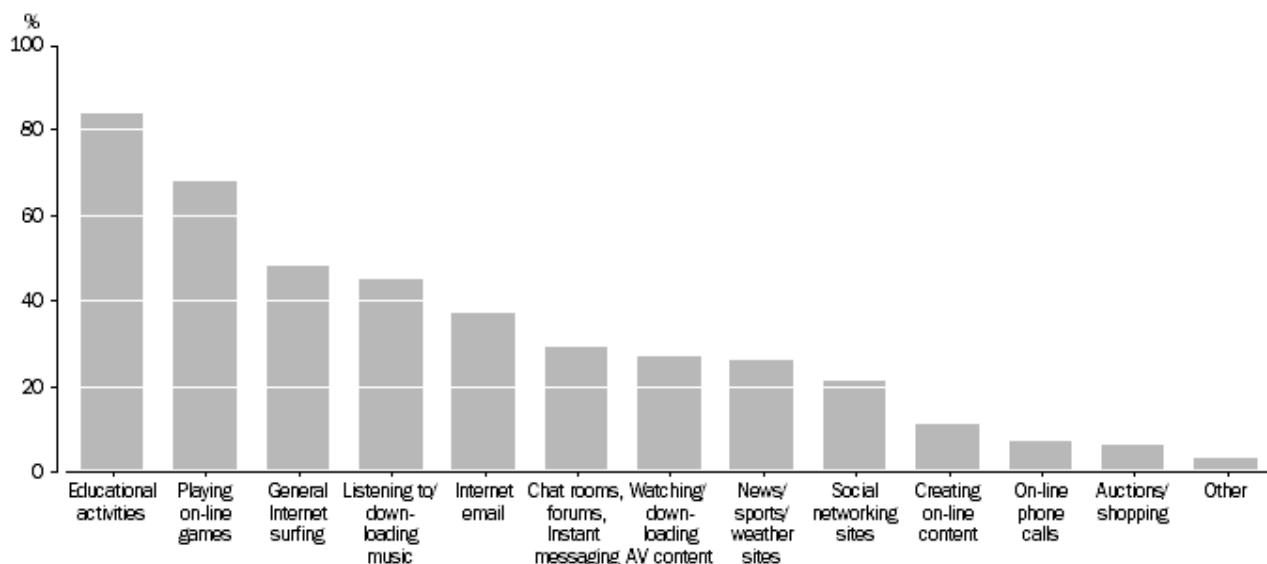
Location of Access

Of the total number of children in Queensland (570,000), 79% (449,000) accessed the Internet at some site in the 12 months prior to April 2009. During this period, 73% of all children accessed the Internet at home, 67% accessed it at school and 37% at some other location.

Types of Internet Activities

In April 2009, the Internet was accessed at home by 417,000 Queensland children. Educational activity was the most common reason for accessing the Internet at home with 84% of children involved in this activity. Other activities were: playing on-line games (68%), general Internet surfing or web browsing (48%), listening to or downloading music (45%), Internet emailing (37%), using chat rooms, forums or instant messaging (29%), watching or downloading audio-visual content (27%), visiting news, sports or weather sites (26%), visiting or using social networking websites (21%), creating own on-line content (11%), making phone calls on-line (7%), using auction sites or Internet shopping (6%) and other activities (3%).

Proportion of Children Aged 5-14 Years Accessing the Internet: Internet Activities - Queensland - April 2009



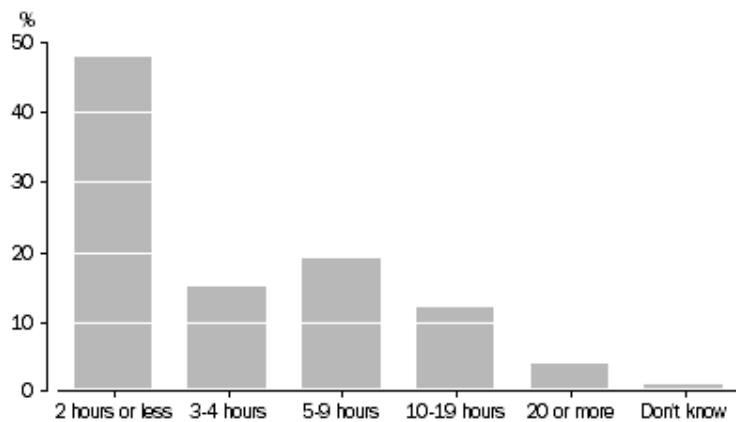
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

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Time Spent on the Internet

In April 2009, of those Queensland children who accessed the Internet at home, 48% (200,000) reported they usually spent 2 hours or less per week using the Internet. Other usage amounts and percentages for children accessing the internet are as follows: 3-4 hours per week - 15%, 5-9 hours - 19%, 10-19 hours - 12%, 20 or more hours per week - 4%. An additional 1% did not know how much time was spent using the Internet.

Proportion of Children Aged 5-14 Years Accessing the Internet: Time Spent on the Internet - Queensland - April 2009



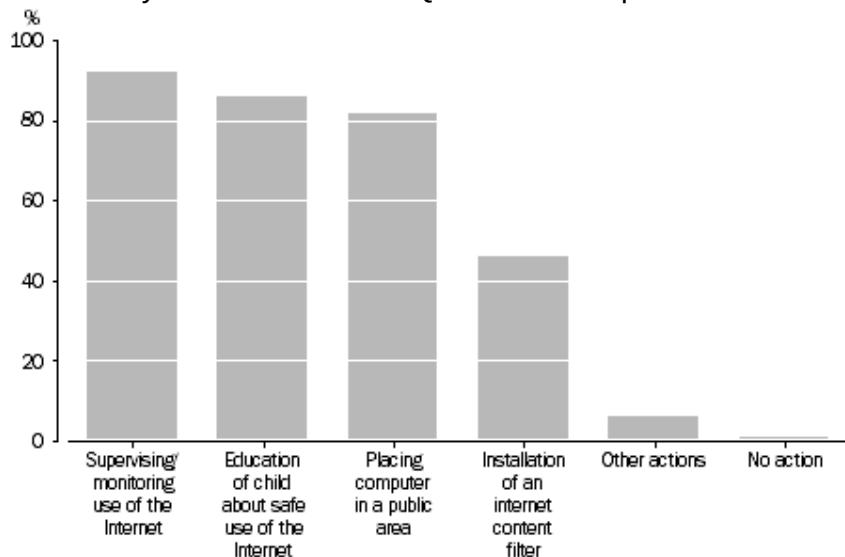
Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

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Internet Safety and Security

In order to protect children and maintain security while using the Internet at home, parents/guardians took three main actions. These were: supervising or monitoring a child's use of the Internet (92% of children), educating a child about safe and appropriate use of the Internet (86%), and placing the computer in a public area of the house (82%). Other actions included installing an Internet content filter (46%) and other actions (6%). Parents/guardians took no action for 1% of children.

Proportion of Children Aged 5-14 Years Accessing the Internet: Internet Safety Actions Taken by Parent/Guardian - Queensland - April 2009



Source: Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09 (cat. no. 8146.0)

In April 2009, personal safety or security problems were experienced by 3% of Queensland children accessing the Internet. Access to inappropriate material was encountered by 1%, strangers asking for or gaining access to a child's personal information was a personal safety problem for 1%, and other personal security or safety problems for 1%.

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USE OF MOBILE PHONES BY CHILDREN AGED 5-14 YEARS IN QUEENSLAND

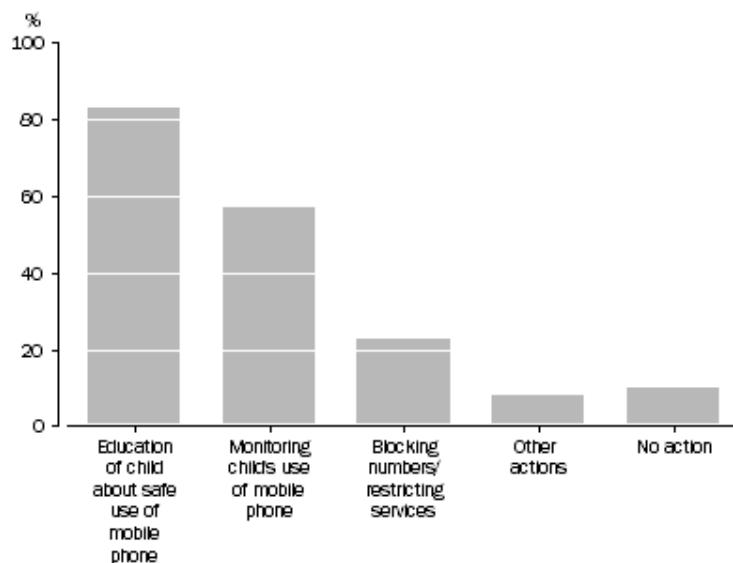
At April 2009, 176,000 children in Queensland had a mobile phone and 170,000 had both a mobile

phone and accessed the Internet. There were 115,000 children who did not have a mobile phone or access the Internet.

Of the 176,000 children who had a mobile phone, 59% used it mainly to contact family and 34% mainly to contact friends, while 7% didn't know the main use. An estimated 4% used their mobile to access the Internet.

As with use of the Internet, parents/guardians may take a number of actions to ensure personal safety or security in a child's use of a mobile phone. These include educating a child about safe and appropriate use of mobile phones (83% of children with a mobile phone), monitoring a child's mobile phone activities (57%), blocking phone numbers or restricting services (23%), and other actions (8%). For 10% of children no action was taken.

Proportion of Children Aged 5-14 Years with Mobile Phones: Mobile Phone Safety Actions Taken - Queensland - April 2009



Source: *Household Use of Information Technology, 2008-09* (cat. no. 8146.0)

A safety or security problem with a mobile phone was encountered by 6,000 Queensland children (3% of all children with a mobile phone).

Similar information for other states and international comparisons for computer, Internet and broadband statistics between Australia and selected countries is available from [Household Use of Information Technology, Australia, 2008-09](#) (cat. no. 8146.0).

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